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Illinois State Register.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for the last six sessions of Congress, and in connexion with the session of 1839-40. They have met with much encouragement, and have been substantially supported and sought after by the public generally. We have been thus led to the belief that persons in any part of the country will continue to take copies of Congress, and in order, accordingly, their contents, the long, as well as the short, will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is a publication of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, so being taken into a somewhat different form from that in which they were delivered. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in full, and the yeas and nays on the votes upon questions of importance. It is printed with small type—larger and somewhat more handsome than the quarto form, with matter containing 16 royal octavo pages. The Appendix contains the principal debates in Congress, furnishes much valuable public matter—usually too matter, but sometimes too much—is printed. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were numbers in session. The last session of Congress, 1840-41, was a long one, and contained 2 numbers of the Globe, and 3 of the Appendix, making 5 numbers, which would be between 300 and 400 royal octavo pages.

The Appendix is made up of the Presidential annual message, the report of the principal officers of the Government, and such other matter as, from being matter of a permanent character, is deemed worthy of preservation in the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session, for the purpose of giving members time to examine it, and point out any mistakes after the close of the session.

Each of these volumes completes in itself, but is the necessary sequel to the volume of the year, and full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, in relation to the public business of the country, is to be obtained only in the possession of the appendix, as a digest of the correct notes, as published in the Congressional Globe. The printing cannot be kept open for the publication of the speech at length, occasioned by delay in revising it.

Now, there is no way of getting the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full and correct account of the proceedings, except by subscribing for the work. The members of both houses generally do this to their files of the work, and as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the Congressional Globe and Appendix of a session of Congress, is a great deal more than any one individual can read

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, December 17, 1841.

FOR PRESIDENT,
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ADAM W. SNYDER,
OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN MOORE,
OF MACON COUNTY.

Beginning to the land issue, the subscription of the STATE REGISTER will be reduced to **$2 for 26 numbers**, *or* **$1 for 13 numbers**, *or* **$2 per annum**, *if paid through the mail, or delivered at the office at* **$1.50**, *at the end, or* **$1.75**, *at our end, on the first day of January next, or thereafter. Postmasters are authorized to send extra letters free of postage, upon application.*

The Democratic Convention.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention, assembled in Springfield on Monday last, and on Tuesday following unanimously nominated Col. ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county, as candidate for the office of Governor, and JOHN MOORE, Esq. of Macon county, as candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Its proceedings will be found at large in the succeeding columns. Never before, we believe, did a larger assembly meet for a similar purpose. For the last twenty years we have not seen a more respectable body of men; embracing those of every age, from the gray headed patriot of the revolution to the young man of our own times—men of every pursuit in life, but mostly all farmers and mechanics.

The manner and quietly preceding and during the sitting of the Convention was very unanimous; the results being almost impossible to avoid from the character of the men. The delegates turned out almost to a man, because all the cards of the enemy, many of those trowelling hundreds of miles to reach the spot where they could vote for Governor, and every circumstance was taken into consideration; nor, to demonstrate how deeply the principles of Democracy are rooted in the human heart. Here were mostly two hundred democrats assembled from different parts of the State, voluntarily travelling great distances on their own expenses, without the expectation of fee or reward, except that we ended up on appointing committees, raising a dollar from the delegates to defray the few incidental number—for these men deserve and will doubtless receive the thanks of their country.

Never were the proceedings of a deliberative body conducted with more harmony and good feeling from beginning to end. On the last night of the session, the resolutions offered by Messrs. THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Esq. of Gallatin, JAS. KNOX, Esq. of Stephenson, and HENRY BROWN, Esq. of Chicago. The speeches of these gentlemen were very eloquent and animated, and drew forth repeated cheers.

Most of the members started for home on Wednesday, the rest, on Thursday morning. We resided on a wretched concession; but they were lately deserted by the steamboats, and were sure and we have no doubt that before the proper spell struck them, they will have all safely returned to their homes.

COL. ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair, and JOHN MOORE, Esq. of Macon, whose names were unanimously nominated as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, by the Democracy of the State, are well known by our people generally, particularly the former. They are known as honest, high-minded, and talented men, devoted to the principles of the democratic faith, and to the welfare of the State. They are men of western country sound highest in intelligence strength and will. We have no doubt that our ticket possessing the highest order of intelligence and strength of mind, and energy of character. Mr. Moore is known as a plain farmer, a hard-working man—possessing excellent talents, and much firmness and energy. He has no dazzling exterior, he wants no coat of fashionable cut, and no gloss of polished manners; but the farmers will find that he is a man like themselves, honest, laborious, enterprise, and intelligent.

We contend at present any more in regard to the democratic candidates, and we hope, in the spring, they will suit the people every where, which will render any remarks on the subject of them from us unnecessary. Such, at least, is their purpose.

Democratic Wags—The Alton Telegraph—as well as many other Whig prints—we believe are indignant at hearing the term democrat—a endeavoring to have its party as possible by stealing the name democrat. They would now make the people believe that they are now and always democrats who supported Gen. Jackson. They would borrow the name and they will have it again, and then they would have no cause for the name democrat. They would have the name of "democrat," reversed—as much as the Indians when they were—Red Democrats. "Why, you'd better knock the door down at what my term mean?" said the occupant of a house, at whose door Pat was rapping ready to good service. "Why, I'm a democrat," replied Pat, "that's all for some two of yer family. The jury said your brother was a democrat, and he was hanged for it, and I'm a democrat, and I'm a democrat, and I'm a democrat

MESSAGE
OF THE
President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:

In coming together, fellow-citizens, to meet again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, reverently, we feel great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity and happiness which rest on the entire mass of all the bid-dings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled material extension, business and enterprise. Though the year which is now drawing to a close, proves less than in our borders, and greater than in foreign lands, although down its less wasted as the few generations of the land which have preceded, yet to general the health of the people has been prone well, and as a general rule the fruits of their labor have been abundant. In these circumstances, and in the absence of any pressing or unusual necessity, we might find the history of the year, and its leading features in relation to be detailed by both.

But there are matters connected with the administration, not yet to be ended, the authority of which the country, and not to me the knowledge of which is confined, to which I feel it my duty to call your attention.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the Executive power of the United States is vested in a President and Vice President, chosen for the term of four years, who are made responsible to the people for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon them by the fundamental law. This constitutional system of responsibility to the people was established by the fathers of the Republic, with the design to secure, as far as human wisdom can secure, the choice of honest and capable men to fill the executive office. Whether the system has failed or succeeded, is a question for the people to decide. Under it they have called others to succeed me, and have clothed them with the powers which they had bestowed upon me. In performing the duty which now devolves upon me, of giving to you information of the state of the Union, I shall conform to the example of my predecessors, and express my views in regard to the administration of the executive branch of the government, with the same freedom with which they have communicated theirs.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents, present in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The organization of the army remains as fixed by the act of July 29th, 1861, and no change has been made in the number of regiments since the last session of Congress. The operations of the army in the field during the past year have been extensive, and its achievements glorious. The splendid victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, which reflected so much honor upon the arms of the Republic, were followed by the brilliant operations which resulted in the capture of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the fall of Knoxville, which relieved Burnside and his gallant command from the perils of a siege. The fruits of these victories are to be seen in the present position of our armies, detached portions of which have penetrated the heart of the Confederacy, and are threatening its most important strongholds. Meanwhile the operations of the army of the Potomac, though less successful in the immediate accomplishment of the object of the campaign, have been of such character as to inflict upon the enemy losses which must tell fearfully upon his military strength, and contribute largely to the ultimate success of our arms. The navy has been constantly employed during the year in the suppression of the rebellion, and has been eminently successful in the performance of the duties assigned to it. Besides rendering important services to the army in the reduction of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Fort Fisher, and other points, it has effectually aided in the complete blockade of the rebel ports, and has contributed largely to the capture of the many valuable prizes which have fallen into our hands. The activity and efficiency of the navy, and the increase of its power, are subjects of congratulation. The events of the year have demonstrated the wisdom of the views presented in my former messages, in regard to the necessity of an early completion of the ironclad vessels which were then in the course of construction. The judicious foresight which led to the commencement of these powerful vessels, at a time when our country was comparatively defenceless on the ocean, has been justified by the result. Their superiority over all other classes of vessels has been fully established, and they are now regarded as the most effective instruments of naval warfare. The change in the character of the navy, which has been effected during the past three years, is unprecedented in the history of naval service. Our navy is now the most powerful in the world. Well equipped, and strong in the possession of the best models of vessels, and the most improved guns, it is at once the pride of the country, and the terror of foreign powers. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury present in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the present fiscal year, ending on the 31st day of March last, were $112,693,412 77. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, ending on the 30th day of June next, are $60,000,000. The receipts into the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1863, were $69,059,673 26. The receipts for the three quarters of the present year, were $73,734,161 97. The receipts for the fourth quarter, were $37,000,000. The receipts for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, are estimated at $112,000,000. The total receipts for the three years ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, are estimated at $329,059,673 26.

The expenditures for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1863, were $714,740,482. The expenditures for the three quarters of the present year, ending on the 31st day of March, 1864, were $865,234,960 87. The estimated expenditures for the fourth quarter, ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, are $334,765,039 13. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, are estimated at $1,200,000,000. The amount of the public debt, on the 30th day of September, 1863, was $1,740,690,489 49. The amount on the 31st day of October, 1864, was $1,815,784,370 63. The increase of the debt during the month of October, was $75,093,881 14. The increase during the month of September, was $42,317,924 01. The increase during the month of August, was $24,964,412 96. The increase during the month of July, was $35,578,228 16. The increase during the three months preceding, was $178,354,446 27. The increase during the year, ending on the 31st day of October, 1864, was $1,125,093,881 14. The increase during the year, ending on the 31st day of October, 1863, was $1,815,784,370 63. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The naval force on the 30th day of September, 1863, consisted of 588 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and manned by 51,000 men. The force on the 30th day of September, 1864, consisted of 671 vessels, carrying 5,526 guns, and manned by 59,000 men. The force now in process of construction, and to be added as rapidly as practicable, consists of 64 vessels, carrying 1,421 guns. The total force, actual and projected, is 735 vessels, carrying 6,947 guns, and manned by 84,000 men. The number of vessels captured during the year, is 324, carrying 1,267 guns. The number destroyed during the year, is 267, carrying 1,164 guns. The total expenditures of the department, for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, were $123,790,203 26. The estimated expenditures for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1865, are $85,000,000. The estimated expenditures for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1866, are $75,000,000. The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The public lands disposed of during the year, are 1,731,789 acres. The receipts from the sale of public lands during the year, are $1,108,796 26. The receipts from the sale of lands during the three years preceding, are $1,152,794 49. The receipts from the sale of lands during the year, ending on the 30th day of June, 1863, were $2,261,590 75. The receipts from the sale of lands during the year, ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, are estimated at $1,000,000. The receipts from the sale of lands during the year, ending on the 30th day of June, 1865, are estimated at $1,000,000. The receipts from the sale of lands during the year, ending on the 30th day of June, 1866, are estimated at $1,000,000. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The report of the Commissioner of Patents presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The receipts from the sale of patents during the year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1863, were $28,000. The receipts from the sale of patents during the year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1864, were $28,000. The receipts from the sale of patents during the year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1865, are estimated at $28,000. The receipts from the sale of patents during the year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1866, are estimated at $28,000. The report of the Commissioner of Pensions presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The number of pensioners on the 30th day of September, 1863, was 32,000. The number of pensioners on the 30th day of September, 1864, was 32,000. The number of pensioners on the 30th day of September, 1865, is estimated at 32,000. The number of pensioners on the 30th day of September, 1866, is estimated at 32,000. The report of the Commissioner of Education presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The report of the Commissioner of Public Printing presents in detail the operations of that department of the public service during the past year. The report of the Commissioner of Public Documents

WANTED—20000 feet of unsawed lumber suitable for ordinary coal chute; 10,000 feet suitable for Venetian Scuttle or other ventilators; the Lumber must be delivered at the Insane Asylum, Kankakee, on or before the 1st of August next. Address
JAMES F. ELY,
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NATIONAL HOTEL.
CHARLESTON, ILL.
JOHN WHITNEY, proprietor. Since the above house has been refitted and refurnished throughout, it is now offered to the public as one of the most comfortable hotels in Eastern Illinois. Every convenience for visitors and commercial men is provided. Charges moderate. Omnibus and baggage wagon will run to and from the cars. Feed and livery stable connected with the house. Jy 16, 1870-1y

SAVE YOUR RAGS—Rags will be wholesale exchange for any kind of Books, Stationery or Wall Paper at Book Store, west of the Union Store.
ROBINSON & BRADFORD.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON PAN IRON, 3 feet wide, 24 gauge, for sale at the lowest cash prices, which we offer at 6 cents per pound.
E. D. PEASE & BRO.

B. R. RIDDLE Tenders his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past year, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Following Rye, in 6 qts bottles or jugs delivered to any part of the city:
Old Rye, 1865 vintage.....$3 00
Old Rye, 1866 vintage.....2 50
Old Rye, 1867 vintage.....2 00
Old Rye, 1868 vintage.....1 50
Old Rye, 1869 vintage.....1 00
Old Rye, 1870 vintage.....0 75
Old Rye, 1871 vintage.....0 50
Old Rye, 1872 vintage.....0 25
Old Rye, 1873 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye, 1874 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye, 1875 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye, 1876 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye, 1877 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye, 1878 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye, 1879 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye, 1880 vintage.....0 00
Old Rye,